

Kansas City Journal

VOLUME XLII, NO. 83, 43541 THURSDAY.

KANSAS CITY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

THURSDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

During August, 1898, The Journal Circulated 7,500 Copies; Daily Average of 27,700
During August, 1897, The Journal Circulated 6,130 Copies; Daily Average of 22,300

VOTERS AROUSED

ROUSING HOME MEETING AT HELIN'S HALL.

POLICE MACHINE DENOUNCED

BUSINESS MEN ASKED TO GIVE EMPLOYEES A CHANCE TO VOTE.

A. S. Lyman, F. W. Gifford, P. S. Brown, Jr., and Others Make Vigorous Speeches Against Interference in Kansas City's Domestic Affairs.

Received, by the citizens of the Fourth ward a mass meeting, called for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendment to the constitution, which would give the vote to the colored people. The meeting was held at Helin's hall, and was attended by a large number of citizens. The speakers were A. S. Lyman, F. W. Gifford, P. S. Brown, Jr., and others. They all made vigorous speeches against the proposed amendment, and urged the citizens to vote against it.

When Alderman P. S. Brown, Jr., declared at the home rule mass meeting at Helin's hall, last evening, that as a Republican and as a citizen of Kansas City he would, in the event that the home rule amendment should be carried, exercise his vote in a non-partisan manner for one Democrat and one Republican on the police commission his statement was greeted with enthusiastic applause from the goodly number of representative voters assembled from the Fourth ward.

This was the spirit prevailing at the meeting of the earnest workers for home rule. There were no Republicans, Democrats or Populists there; the people assembled in Helin's hall knew no politics but good citizenship. The people are thoroughly aroused. They have an opportunity now to overthrow the Jefferson City police machine.

Can you point out a single police commissioner appointed for Kansas City in the last ten years who would have the remotest possibility of an election by the people at home?

Speech of A. S. Lyman.

Senator Lyman defended eloquently the right and duty of the people to govern themselves.

"We do not want a police board," he said, "we want a police department. We do not want a board of five men, who will have no personal interest in the success of the commission he appoints. We propose to see that the power remains in the hands of the people, and that the police are controlled by the people where it rightfully belongs."

Some people object to change, but in this case, change is a good thing. The present board has made itself into a political machine, and deal out political opinions with the same hand with which they deal out justice. These men composing the present police board of Kansas City go upon the streets and tell the people to make slaves of those over whom they hold the whip of power. They urge allegiance to no one but their own political party and respect no one. With a board elected by the people it will be different, for if a mistake is made, the people will correct it.

It is not a question of politics which confronts you, but a question of citizenship. What we ask you to do is to heed the traditions of the republic, and decide by your ballots that yearning for a better government.

Alderman Brown admonished the voters to be sure and scratch out both "noes," otherwise the vote would not count. He also explained that with the new board that chamber of horrors, the police and arbitrary removals without cause would be abolished, the police officers serving during good behavior.

On motion of George J. Baer, the following were appointed to look after the home rule cause in the Fourth ward, and in addition will conduct the election on Tuesday:

President No. 1—H. L. Lee and A. Thomas.
President No. 2—W. W. Cress and H. Lund.
President No. 3—A. Adams, Patterson and Horton.
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President No. 8—W. H. Taiter.
President No. 9—W. H. Taiter.

A resolution was adopted unanimously requesting the business houses to close an hour early on election day to give their employees opportunity to vote.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

Both Amendments Must Be Voted On to Make the Ballot Count—Scratch Out Both "Noes."

The Journal yesterday morning called attention to the necessity for voting on both of the amendments, and explained how the police machine was trying to deceive voters into leaving the "noes" on the ballot.

If both "noes" are not erased, the ballot will be fruitless and in addition will cost one person voting.

The election of Tuesday yesterday received 66,000 ballots which will be distributed to the judges and clerks of the election next Tuesday. The ballots are narrow slips and contain these words:

The proposed amendment to article eleven: (1) of the present charter of Kansas City, to amend said charter so as to give the vote to the colored people, and to take from the governor of the state of Missouri the power to appoint police commissioners, and to give the power to appoint police commissioners to the voters of Kansas City.

"Second-To amend article seventeen (17) of the present charter of Kansas City, so as to provide for an election of judges, and to have control of the legislature and revocation of all laws passed by the legislature."

The polls open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 7 o'clock in the evening. There will be a polling booth at each of the 18 election precincts in the city. Ward meetings have been arranged as follows:

Thursday night, September 1, at Bales' hall, Twelfth and Porter roads, joint meeting of the Eighth, Thirtieth and Fourth wards. Speakers: Boardley, P. S. Brown, L. H. Waters, R. B. Middlebrook, Thomas Buckner, A. S. Lyman.

Thursday evening, September 1, at Heeborn's hall, Ninth and Bell, first ward. George G. Goodwin, chairman; speakers, L. E. Wyne, J. W. Garner, Herman Gerhard, E. C. Ellis and Clarence McElroy.

Thursday night, September 1, Twenty-third and Prospect, tenth ward. Dr. W. F. Kuhn, chairman; speakers, George H. Thompson, A. S. Lyman, George A. Neal, John B. Stone and E. C. Small.

Friday evening, September 2, at new Turner hall, Twelfth and Porter roads, joint meeting of the Fourth, Fifth,

COMING HOME SOON

THIRD REGIMENT TO LEAVE CAMP MADE IN A FEW DAYS.

COL. GROSS ENTERS DENIAL

SAYS HE DID NOT PROTEST AGAINST MUSTER OUT ORDER.

Twenty-second Kansas Also Coming Home Shortly—Third Regiment Band Given a Concert—Fifth Wants to Be Ordered to Kansas City.

HARRISBURG, PA., Aug. 31.—(Special.) Colonel Gross, of the Third Missouri, returned to his command from Washington last night. He visited the national capital on business connected with the mustering out of the Third, but denies that he went there to protest against the order. The regimental muster rolls have been prepared and transportation arrangements are being made for the Third Missouri and Twenty-second Kansas, both of which will go to Kansas City in a few days. There are a number of men in the Third who are desirous of remaining in the service and Colonel Gross is endeavoring to have them placed in the places of men asking for discharges in his regiment. The colonel is positive that the Fourth will not be mustered out very soon.

Several non-commissioned officers of the Third Missouri have been reduced to the ranks for conduct unbecoming officers.

Major Kelsey is taking his first vacation since entering the service. He is on a trip to Tampa, Fla., and Washington, D. C., and will return to his command in a few days.

Sergeant Harold B. Pearson, of the Third Missouri, mounted orderly on General Wagar yesterday that he intended to resign his intention to remain in the service and attach himself to the First Rhode Island, and will return home with the rest of the boys.

The Third Missouri band gave a concert this evening on H. P. Young's lawn, in Middletown. Mrs. Brooks, of Missouri, is here looking after her son, a member of Company C, Third Missouri, who is in the hospital at Camp Alger.

As soon as he is able, he will be removed to the home of his aunt near Harrisburg, Pa.

The First Delaware was assigned to take the place of the Third Missouri in General Cole's brigade.

Eight of the men of the Fourth Missouri have been sent to St. Agnes hospital, Philadelphia. They are: P. Weddie, Paul Phyllo and E. C. Coyler, of Company K; F. W. Blummer, Company G; V. M. Wear and W. Owens, Company H; L. J. Terry, Company D; John A. Freudenberger, Company A.

They were suffering from malaria, contracted at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Alger.

CAMP HAMILTON, LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 31.—(Special.) The Third Missouri is in the field to have the Kansas City regiment sent to Kansas City for mustering out, and to return to their homes.

There is little likelihood of St. Louis offering any opposition, as the troops will leave before the city has time to organize to mark the campaign, so far as the soldiers are concerned, and the welcome which it is natural to expect would be a warm one.

On reaching the mustering out place, if it is Kansas City, the Third Missouri would want room for camping. They would all go into camp for about two days, and then leave for their homes.

At the expiration of that limit, all would assemble at the mustering out place, and the men would be sent to their homes.

There is a possibility that the Third Missouri might be sent to the Philippines, but this is not probable.

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NEW QUEEN OF THE DUTCH.

Wilhelmina Was 15 Yesterday and Ascended the Throne of the Netherlands.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—Solemn thanksgiving services were held here to-day in all the churches as well as in the churches throughout Holland, upon the occasion of Queen Wilhelmina attaining her majority.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31.—Upon the occasion of her birthday and the attainment of her majority to-day, Queen Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria issued a proclamation to the people of the Netherlands. It was worded as follows:

"On this day, so important to you and me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, young and old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of my venerated father all your attention to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid though weighty task which has been placed upon me, and I feel myself supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks. My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions, and is an earnest of the future. My dearly loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, has placed in my hands the reins of government in the manner expected of a princess of the house of Orange. True to the principles of my father, I will endeavor to contribute so far as in me lies to the increasing intellectual and moral welfare of my people. I hope and expect that the support of all in whatever sphere of official or social activity will be placed without the kingdom, will never be wanting."

WILHELMINA.

FIRST MISSOURI COMES HOME.

Will Leave Camp Thomas for St. Louis to-morrow—Deaths at Chickamauga Park.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., Aug. 31.—The exodus of the Third corps from Chickamauga park began to-day, only one regiment, however, the Second Nebraska, getting away. The regiment marched to Lytle this morning and loaded their cars and left this afternoon. The First Missouri regiment received orders to-day to proceed on Friday to St. Louis and report at Jefferson barracks.

General De Bolesdrefe thanked M. Cavagnac for proofs of his esteem, but persisted in his resignation.

He will be replaced by General Renouard, director of the military college.

It is reported that at to-day's meeting the ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was absolutely unavoidable, and a public announcement that the ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon.

The Temps this afternoon asserts that the disclosures made to the ministers to-day have decided the minister of war to place Major Count Esterhazy on the retired list.

Colonel Henry was attached to the war department when Dreyfus was convicted, and he was one of the prominent witnesses who testified unfavorably to M. Zola during the latter's sensational trial on the charge of libeling military officials.

During the Zola trial, Henry accused Colonel Picquart of falsifying telegrams. A duel followed, in which Henry was wounded.

The next scene occurred in the chamber of deputies, where Colonel Picquart claimed the letter a forgery, and, as a result, was arrested, while Henry's villainy was rewarded by his being appointed Colonel Picquart's successor in the intelligence department.

It is now evident that Henry forged the letter with the express object of paralyzing Colonel Picquart's efforts to expose Major Esterhazy and to get a revision of the Dreyfus case. The letter was written in bad French, a fact which first led it to be regarded as spurious.

It is said that, if the cabinet decided upon revision of the Dreyfus case, M. Cavagnac, minister of war, will resign.

It appears that so soon as M. Cavagnac assumed office as minister of war, he was charged by the official bureau to make thorough research of the Dreyfus case and to report the results of his investigation.

This was his inquiry which resulted in the recovery of documents lately read in the chamber of deputies by M. Cavagnac, showing that proof of the guilt of Dreyfus was forged. When Colonel Henry was summoned to the ministry for war and questioned by M. Cavagnac, in the presence of General Bolesdrefe, and others, he at first affirmed the authenticity of the incriminating document, but when discrepancies were pointed out, he at first admitted adding sentences and finally confessed to fabricating the whole letter. It is affirmed, however, that while this discovery has not changed M. Cavagnac's belief in the culpability of Dreyfus, the minister determined to punish all the guilty parties, no matter what their rank or position may be. Colonel Henry was to be tried by court-martial.

The scene of Lieutenant Colonel Henry's avowal was most painful. When he saw it was almost useless to deny further, his tongue grew too thick for his mouth, and he was unable to speak. It was feared that he would have an apoplectic stroke. After his arrest, he was permitted to visit his wife while on the way to the fortress at Mont Valerien. She thought he really had a fit. He addressed her as "My poor wife," adding: "I am under arrest." The officer accompanying him was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and, therefore, he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed: "My conscience is pure and free from every sting."

This exclamation was most commented upon, as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry was a peasant's son. He was born in Pouzy, in Marne, in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment as his brother's substitute in 1863. He had a good military record for bravery and intemperance discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870, and was wounded in the Algerian campaign. He retained much of the rough-and-ready manners of a non-commissioned officer. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign language, and owed his promotion primarily to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

Colonel Henry confessed to having committed forgery, "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus." It is understood that the document in question is the letter which hitherto has been alleged to have been written by the German military attaché to the Italian military attaché in October, 1894.

It is also said that, when the interpellation in the Dreyfus case was coming up in the chamber of deputies, this letter was secretly communicated to the court-martial and was the chief evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted.

Moors Are Anxious.

TANGIER, MOROCCO, Aug. 31.—The greatest anxiety prevails among the Moors regarding the return of the regiments of Morocco, Mutu-Abd-Allah. The Moors are in a state of great anxiety, and the people believe the government is suppressing the truth.

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

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ZOLA WAS RIGHT

FACTS AS TO THE DREYFUS INFAMY COMING TO LIGHT.

A SENSATIONAL CONFESSION

CAPTAIN DREYFUS WAS CONVICTED ON FORGED EVIDENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Admits Forging an Important Letter and Then Commits Suicide—General Bolesdrefe Resigns.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Lieut. Col. Henry, who confessed yesterday that he forged an important letter which figured in the conviction of Dreyfus, committed suicide in prison to-night, cutting his throat with a razor which he had concealed in his valise.

As a result of the confession made by Henry, General Le Mouton De Bolesdrefe, chief of the general staff of the French army, has tendered his resignation to the government.

General De Bolesdrefe thanked M. Cavagnac for proofs of his esteem, but persisted in his resignation.

He will be replaced by General Renouard, director of the military college.

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